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PALAMARCHUK, Irina Aleksandrovna; VESELOVA, Tat'yana Dmitriyevna; KOROBTSOVA, N.A., red.

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KOROBYANSKIY, I.Ye.

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Capacity of blood plasma proteins to bind hydrogen sulfide. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 30 no.3:240-243 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. N.[illegible] [illegible]) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar. Submitted May 24, 1963.

KOROCHANSKIY, F., starchyy dispetcher.

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1. Voroshilovgradskoye oblupravleniye kinofikatsii.
(Kadiyevka--Moving-picture theaters) (Moving-picture theaters--Kadiyevka)

KOROCHANSKIY, F., starshiy dispetcher otdela kinofikatsii, Voroshilovgrad.

The "Oktiabr'" motion-picture theater in Voroshilovgrad. Kinomekhanik no.11: 10-11 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Voroshilovgrad--Moving-picture theaters)
(Moving-picture theaters--Voroshilovgrad)

LORBERG, M.G., inzhener; MINAYEV, A.F. (Leningrad); SOTNIKOV, B.I.; ENGEL', B.V.; RADOSTAYEV, N.I.; VOROB'YEV, A.S.; MINASYAN, I.S.; BAKSHEYEVA, S.I. (Moskva); KOROCHANSKIY, V.K. (Moskva).

Combined work teams as an untapped resource in raising labor productivity. Stroi. prom. 33 no.11:5-14 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.GPI Leningradskiy Promstroyproyekt (for Lorberg).2.Magnitostroy (for Sotnikov).3.Liskhimpromstroy (for Engel').4.Tagilstroy (for Radostayev).5.Trest Kaspmorstroy (for Vorob'yev). 6.Stroitel'noye upravleniye No.3 tresta Asbeftezavodstroy (for Minasyan).

(Construction industry)

KOROCHANTSEVA, N.Ya. [Karachantsava, N.IA]; LUBENNIKOVA, I.L. [Lubennikava, I.L.]

Semiconductor devices in computer engineering. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no. 1:59-74 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Semiconductors) (Electronic calculating machines)

KOROCHKIN, F.M.

Design and calculation of production lines for canned fish processing. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. 2:105-108 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Astrakhanskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva, kafedra mashin i apparatov pishchevykh proizvodstv.
(Fish processing plants) (Assembly-line methods)

KOROCHKIN, I.G.

Sharpening surgical cutting instruments. Khirurgiia 32 no.12:78 D '56.
(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS) (MLRA 10:2)

KHLOPKOV, A.M.; KOROCHKIN, L.I.

Classification of changes in the nervous elements. Arkh. pat. 21 no.12:64-65 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

KOROCHKIN, Leonid Ivanovich; KIKNADZE, I.I., otv. red.

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KOROCHKIN, L.I. (Novosibirsk 72, ul. Pravdy 9, kv. 4.)

Development of organoids (Golgi apparatus, chondriomes, cell centers) in differentiating neurons. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 47 no.7:30-37 Jl '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Morfologicheskoye otdeleniye TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii (zav. - kand. med. nauk L.I. Korochkin) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted February 5, 1963.

KOROCHKIN, L.I.; SUKHODOLO, V.D.

Some data on the neurohistology and histochemistry of the motor and secretory activity of the intestine in dog. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.11:23-30 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ye.F. Larin) i laboratoriya gistologii (zav. - kand. med. nauk L.I. Korochkin) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOROCHKIN, L.I.

Development of the parasympathetic innervation of the human esophagus; morphology and cytochemistry. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 45 no.9:17-30 S'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - prof. A.M. Khlopkov) Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Tomsk, 4, prospekt Kirova, 16. Gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.

KOROCHKIN, L.I.

Cytochemical investigation of the vegetative neuron in human ontogenesis. TSitologiia 3 no. 2:209-212 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NERVES)

KOROCHKIN, L.I.

Some cytochemical regularities in the differentiation of neurons in the human digestive tract. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.5: 53-57 My '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. A.M.Khlopkov) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Tomsk, ul.Kirova, 16. Meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.
(DIGESTIVE ORGANS—INNERVATION)

KHLOPKOV, A.M.; STROKINA, O.S.; PAVLITSKAYA, S.S.; GAVRILOVA, K.K.; KOROCHKIN, L.I.

Changes in the organs of horses used for the production of serum against tick-borne encephalitis. Trudy TomNIIVS 11: 311-318 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i kafedra gistologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (LABORATORY ANIMALS--DISEASES) (SERUM)

KOROCHKIN, L.I.

A method of detecting succinic dehydrogenase using simultaneous silver impregnation. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 45 no.7:118-120 Je '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.V. Toroptsev) i laboratoriya gistologii i gistokhimii (zav. - kand. med. nauk L.I. Korochkin) TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Tomsk, 4, prospekt Kirova, 16. Kafedra gistologii i gistokhimii TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOROCHKIN, M.S.

Secondary features in the geology of the northern slope of the Moscow syncline. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.11:59-62 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Kaluga region--Geology)

KOROCHKIN, M.S.

Analysis of a study of the Kaluga Highland based on the principles of a combined study of structures intended for underground gas storage. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:16-50 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gas,Natural—Storage)(Kaluga Highland--Water,Underground)

KHEYN, A.L.; LEVYKIN, Ye.V.; RAABEN, V.N.; KOROCHKIN, M.S.

Combined study of water-bearing layers intended for underground gas storage. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:3-15 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gas,Natural--Storage)(Water, Underground)

KOROCHKIN, V.G., inzh.; MEDNIKOVA, F.A., inzh.

Development of precast reinforced concrete production in Irkutsk Province. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.8:374-375 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Irkutsk Province—Precast concrete)

SHIROKOV, Yu.G.; KIRILLOV, I.P.; KOROCHKIN, V.M.

Effect of the conditions of reduction, passivation, and sintering on the ferromagnetic properties of a deposited nickel catalyst. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no. 1:41-45 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

BULOCHNIKOVA, L.A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; KOROCHKIN, V.V., prepodavatel'; POLOVENKO, S.I., prepodavatel'.

Legitimate doubts ("Organization of socialist agriculture" by T.L. Basiuk. Reviewed by L.A. Bulochnikova, V.V. Korochkin, S.I. Polovenko). Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.5:69-71 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Kafedra ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva ekonomicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Korochkin and Polovenko).

(Farm management) (Basiuk, T.L.)

KOROCHKIN, V.

KOROCHKIN, V.; PIZHENGOL'TS, M.

Labor productivity indices at machine-tractor stations. Sots. trud. no.12:74-83 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Machine-tractor stations)

KOROCHKIN, V.V.

Certain problems in the organization of machinery operators' work in machine-tractor stations. Vest.Mosk.un. 12 no.2:21-23 '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Machine-tractor stations)

BULOCHNIKOVA, L., KOROCHKIN, V.

Development of a wage system on collective farms. Sots. trud no. 7:11-16 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Collective farms)

BULOCHNIKOVA, L.; KOROCHKIN, V.

Business accounting on collective farms. Vop.ekon. no.3:136-141 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Collective farms--Finance)

KOROCHKIN, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; POLYAKOVA, N.A., red.; DEMENT'YEV, V.A., red.izd-va; GARINA, T.D., tekhn.red.

[The transition of collective farms to a monetary wage system] Perekhod kolkhozov na sistemu deneshnoi oplaty. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1960. 36 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Collective farms--Income distribution)

KOROCHKIN, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, kand.ekonom.nauk; KOMAROVA, T.F., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Business accounting on collective farms] Khozraistvennyi raschet v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 39 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, Ekonomika, no.4) (MIRA 13:2)
(Collective farms--Finance)

VASHENTSEVA, V.M.; VOLKOV, M.I.; ZHAMIN, V.A.; ZHUKOV, F.G.; CHUBUK, I.F.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.I.; KOZLOVA, N.G.; KOROCHKIN, V.V.; KUL'KOV, A.V.; MARINKO, I.L.; MOLCHALOV, B.M.; ROMANOV, B.V.; FEDOROV, V.I.; SHIRINSKIY, I.D.; GRINGAUZ, A., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn. red.

[How to study the economics of socialism] Kak izuchat' politicheskuiu ekonomiiu sotsializma; posobie dlia rukovoditelei seminarov sistemy partiinogo prosveshcheniia. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 239 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Dom politicheskogo prosveshcheniya, Moscow.
(Economics—Study and teaching)

KOROCHKIN, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, prepodavatel', kand. ekonom. nauk; POLYAKOVA, N., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting on collective and state farms]Khoziaistvennyi raschet v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962. 45 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Korochkin).
(Agriculture—Finance)

KLIMASENKO, L.S., inzhener; MEDZHIBOZHSKIY, M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOROCHKIN, Ye.I., inzhener; BOVIN, N.I., inzhener; SAVOSTIN, D.Z., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Air injection into the gas chambers of open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 16 no.5:462-465 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kuznetskiy metallrugicheskiy kombinat i Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

(Open-hearth process)

SOV/137-58-9-18590

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Korochkin, Ye.I.

TITLE: Preheating of Air in the Regenerators of Open-hearth Furnaces (Podogrev vozdukha v regeneratorakh martenovskikh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. metallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 4, pp 187-199

ABSTRACT: The process of preheating of air in regenerators was investigated in open-hearth furnaces A, B, and C at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat; a suction thermocouple installed in the rear uptake at a height of 1 m above the operating platform was employed to measure the temperature of the air blast. An over-all relationship was established between the temperature of the air blast (TAB) and the smelting period, the time elapsed between the reversals, the initial temperature, and the time and amount of service of the checkered brickwork. Thus, the temperature of the air (average temperature during the time span between reversals) at the beginning of charging operations is equivalent to the mean smelting temperature multiplied by a factor of 1.04; at the end of the charging operations it is equivalent to the same temperature multiplied by a factor of 0.94; at

Preheating of Air in the Regenerators of Open-hearth Furnaces

the half-way point of the preheating stage, during the melting and working period, and at the end of the pure boil stage the factor mentioned above is equal to 1.0, 1.01, and 1.04, respectively. A reduction in the amount of fuel supply, if it is linked with the process of heat transfer within the hearth of the furnace, has no effect upon the temperature of the TAB. During the periods of charging, dephosphorization, and pure boil, the TAB was not influenced by the time elapsed between reversals. At the time of initial heating the TAB increases as the time between reversals is reduced. The absolute value of the temperature drop of the air blast between reversals depends only slightly upon the initial temperature of the air. A comparison of the TAB in 190-t and 380-t furnaces failed to reveal any signicant differences despite the fact that in the 190-ton furnace there is 1.53 m^3 of checkered brickwork for every ton of charge, as compared with only 0.77 m^3 in the 380-ton furnace. This fact is explained by the fact that for every square meter of checkered brickwork an almost identical amount of air to be heated passes through both furnaces (165-215 m^3 in the case of the 190-ton furnace and 185-230 m^3 in the case of the 380-ton furnace), as well as by the fact that the heat transfer in the checker work of the 190-ton furnace is not as efficient as in the checkerwork in the 380-ton furnace. The length of the campaign of a furnace has no significant influence upon the TAB (thus, the

Preheating of Air in the Regenerators of Open-hearth Furnaces

mean smelting TAB during the 642nd smelting, counting from the beginning of the campaign, was found to be 1030°C, after the 439th smelting it was 1080°, after smeltings 220 through 224 the TAB varied between 1030° and 1075°, after the 68th smelting it was 1025°, and after the 29th, 1040°). However, the quantity of sensible heat corresponding to a unit of chemical heat diminishes at the end of the campaign (thus, after the 642nd smelting it was 0.409 and at smeltings Nrs 439, 224, 220, 68, and 29, the values were, respectively, 0.458, 0.451, 0.512, 0.479, and 0.432).

N.I.

1. Open hearth furnaces--Operation 2. Open hearth furnaces--Equipment
3. Air--Heating 4. Air blast--Temperature 5. Temperature--Measurement

MEDZHIBOZHSKIY, M.Ya., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROCHKIN, Ye.I., inzh.

Frothing of open-hearth furnace slags. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.8:39-44 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy metallurgii stali Sibirskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Open-hearth process) (Slag)

85737

S/148/60/000/004/005/006
A161/A029

11,7400, except 1164

AUTHORS: Korochkin, Ye.I., Nazarov, I.S.

TITLE: Distribution of Velocities on the Surface of a Closed Cylinder

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy-Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 4, pp. 161-168

TEXT: The existing quick-heating furnaces being not satisfactory (limited heating rate, nonuniform heating, overheating of edges), an investigation has been carried out to find ways to improve the design of billet-heating furnaces. Cylindrical furnace work space being best for the prupose, an installation with such a chamber was used in the investigation. Compressed air was fed tangentially into the cylinder through a special pipe with exchangeable nozzles inserted into the inlet pipe, and seven rows of holes made in the cylinder surface for measurements with a Pitot tube. Velocity fields were determined for different nozzle diameters and shapes and different air pressures. It was stated that velocities were considerably more even when air was fed through two or tree upper pipes simultaneously. Special experiments were carried out to measure the relative velocity variations on a cylindrical surface

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Distribution of Velocities on the Surface of a Closed Cylinder

and on a flat surface (Fig. 10) (velocity in 100 diameters distance from the nozzle, where it could be measured easily and accurately). Velocities were considerably higher on a cylindrical surface than on a plane surface due to circulation. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) Uniform velocity distribution can be obtained on cylindrical furnace surface by feeding gas under high pressure. 2) The absolute velocity values on a cylindrical surface depend considerably on the nozzle position. 3) High and evenly distributed velocities on a cylindrical surface can be obtained with a proper number of burners and their proper location. 4) Gas motion velocity at the cylinder axis is near zero when it is high on the cylinder wall surface. It is recommended to burn fuel on the entire furnace lining surface, heating it to about 1500-1700° C. This is possible with a high velocity of gases and a proper number of burners. There are 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1959

Card 2/3

S/148/60/000/010/016/018
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I.S.; Korochkin, Ye.I.; Kunitsyn, N.M.

TITLE: Autogenous Steel Furnace

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 157 - 162

TEXT: The Siberian Metallurgical Institute has developed a new type of steel furnace, based on the same principle as autogenous cutting. The small, 0.3 ton capacity, experimental furnace has been tested at the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine). It is shown in the cross section drawing (Fig. 1). The major data are: 0.5 m^2 bottom; 0.16 m deep bath; charging through removable top; combustion products were let out through two ducts straight into the foundry air, and gas through ports in the roof; 8 burners of design shown in Figure 2 were installed 50 mm above the metal surface in special magnesite blocks and stuck 10 - 12 mm out into the furnace to get the flame close to metal. The fuel was coke gas with oxygen; the burners were cooled with water. Both types of the tried injection burners proved unsatifactory (the flame was pulled in at a slight pressure increase above 1.5 atm above normal atmospheric

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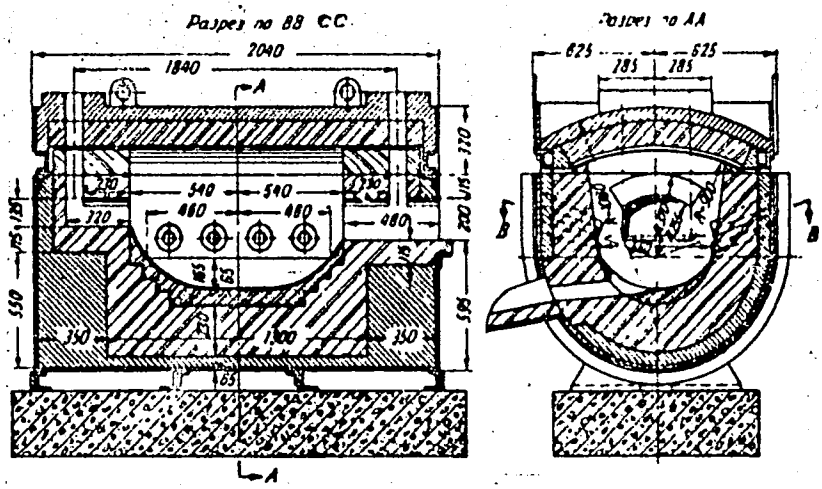
pressure). The experiment conditions were unfavorable - the furnace only worked periodically when oxygen was available, and it could not be normally preheated, heat losses in the small furnace were high, and the burners did not work well, but the metal melted rapidly and could be brought to 1,650°C for tapping without any difficulty. The mechanical properties of the metal were close the conventional open-hearth steel, and hydrogen content did not exceed the usual. The conclusion was made that the autogenous melting principle is feasible, and metal can be melted fast and heated to a higher temperature than is possible in an open-hearth furnace. The furnace is extraordinarily simple, may be easily automated, and steel of any composition may be melted by addition of alloy elements to the end of heat process. Experiments with larger furnace are necessary. The principle may be applied for speeding up the heat in existing open-hearth and electric furnaces. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1960

Figure 1



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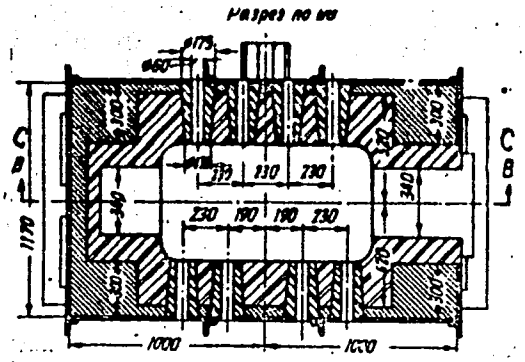
A161/A030

Autogenous Steel Furnace

Figure 1 (continued)



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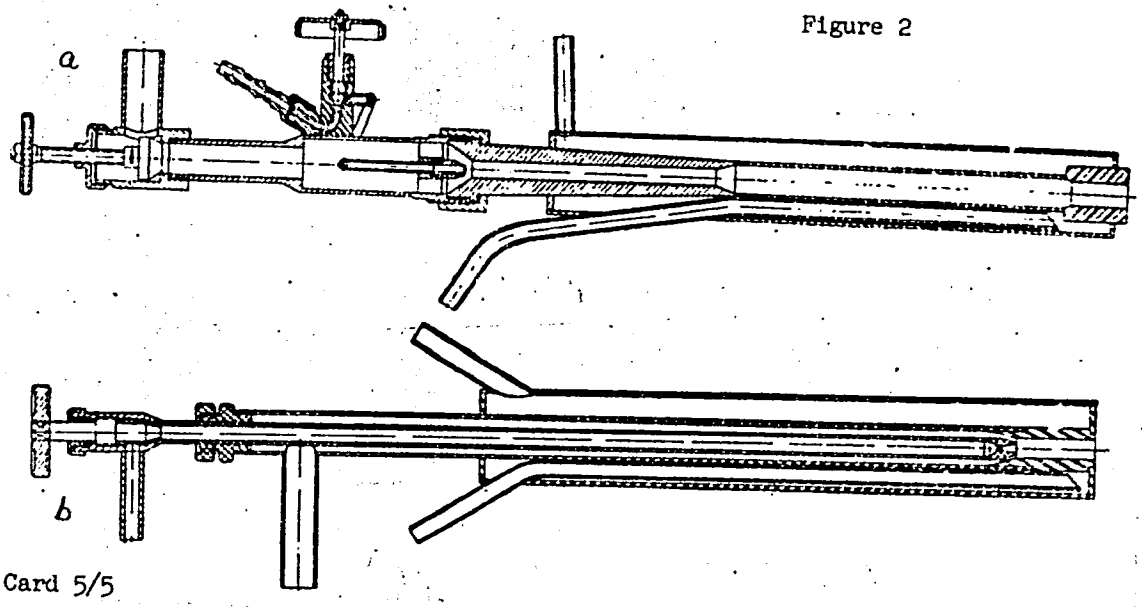
Autogenous Steel Furnace

Figure 2



Card 5/5

KOROCHKIN, Ye.I.; NAZAROV, I.S.

Testing tht working chamber of a compartment furnace for rapid heating. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.8:137-142 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Furnaces, Heating)

NAZAROV, I.S.; KOROCHKIN, Ye.I.; MEDIOKRITSKIY, Ye.L.

New sectional furnace for the rapid heating of metal. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.12:166-172 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Furnaces, Heating)

NAZAROV, I.S. [deceased]; KOROCHKIN, Ye.I.; MEDIOKRITSKIY, Ye.L.; GLADKIKH, B.Ya.; STARIKOV, V.S.; VASEV, S.A.

Rapid heating of steel in compartment furnaces. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; chern.met. 5 no.6:155-166 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Furnaces, Heating)

NAZAROV, I.S. [deceased]; MEDIOKRITSKIY, Ye.L.; KOROCHKIN, Ye.I.

Recuperators in rapid heating compartment furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.8:150-157 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Furnaces, Heating)

MEDIOKRITSKIY, Ye.L.; KUDINOV, Yu.A.; KOROCHKIN, Ye.I.; GLADKIKH, B.Ya.

Aerodynamics of radiation recuperators. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.8:151-154 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

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B

AUTHOR: Kerblay, T. S.; Korochkina, A. A.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation, AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR)

TITLE: The dependence of the sporadic E layer on solar activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 593-597

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, solar radiation effect, E layer, ionospheric disturbance

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze cyclic measurements of various characteristics of the E_s layer on the basis of data supplied by 7 stations located in different latitude belts during the 1957—1964 period. Two of these stations are located in the Soviet Union (Murmansk, Alma-Ata). In addition, data for a longer period from stations at Moscow and Washington were also analyzed. The following characteristics were studied: 1) the total number of E_s occurrences (regardless of the type of layer), N; 2) the number of E_s instances of each type, n; 3) the occurrence, in percentage (or the total number) of E_s layers with limiting frequencies above 3.5

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.388.2

L 05252-67

ACC NR: AP6018926

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and 7 Mc, PE_s; 4) median values of limiting frequencies, f_0E_s; 5) difference $f_0E_s - F_bE_s = \Delta$, describing the translucent range of the E_s layer. An analysis was made for each season and separately for daytime and nighttime conditions. The observational results are presented in tables, and certain extrapolations from the data base are made with respect to ionization, absorption, and other essential factors. The authors wish to express their gratitude to Ya. I. Fel'dshteyn for his useful comments on the work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

Korochkina, L. I.

N-Bromo(or chloro)-*N'*-arylsulfonylquinone diimines. S. I. Burmistrov and L. I. Korochkina. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 91-6(1953)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 623c. H. L. H.

Organic Chem

Chem Abs

v. 48, 1-25-54

N-Bromo(or chloro)-*N'*-arylsulfonylquinonediimines. S. I. Burmistrov and L. I. Korochkina. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 91-6(1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 6306b, 7486d.—Four new *N*-bromo-*N'*-arylsulfonylquinonediimines and one *N*-chloro analog were obtained. These liberate iodine quantitatively from acid solns. of iodides and the oxidation equivalent is 0.25 of the mol. wt. of the compds. Refluxing 55.2 g. *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ with 42.4 g. Na_2CO_3 in xylene while 76.2 g. *p*-$MeC_6H_4SO_2Cl$ was added and the heating continued 4 hrs. after evident completion of the condensation gave, after steam distn. of the solvent and extn. of the residue with 3.5% NaOH and acidification of the ext. with HCl, 63% *p-toluenesulfonyl-p-nitroanaline*, m. 193°. This (73 g.) in 1.3 l. 3.5% NaOH treated at 50–60° with $Na_2S_2O_4$ until the soln. became colorless gave after filtration and neutralization with HCl 87.3% *N-p-toluenesulfonyl-1,4-phenylenediamine* (I), m. 178.5° (crude). This (4 g.) in 25 ml. 5% HCl added to soln. of 220 ml. 0.2*N* NaOCl (by passage of Cl into NaOH soln.) gave a yellow ppt., which was filtered, taken up in $(CH_2Cl)_2$, the solvent removed and residue treated with EtOH gave yellow needles of *N-chloro-N'-p-toluenesulfonyl-1,4-benzoquinonediimine* (II), m. 93.1°, stable for several days. Addn. of 1 mole I to 3 moles Br in AcOH at 0°, followed by quenching in H_2O gave dark yellow *N-Br analog* of II, m. 144.5° [from $(CH_2Cl)_2$-petr. ether]; this was less stable than II, is decompd. rapidly in alkalies; in ammoniacal soln. gives blue color with PhOH, blue-violet with 1-$C_{10}H_7OH$ (similar to II). Treatment of *N-acetyl-p-phenylenediamine* with $PhSO_2Cl$ in hot xylene in the presence of Na_2CO_3 at 70° gave 74.4% pink *N-acetyl-N'-benzenesulfonyl-1,4-phenylenediamine*, m. 157° (from EtOH); this (40 g.) hydrolyzed by 120 ml. aq. NaOH contg. 12 g. NaOH 6 hrs. at 100° gave *N-benzenesulfonyl-1,4-phenylenediamine*, m. 170.5° (from EtOH). Treated with Br_2-AcOH as above, it gave *N-bromo-N'-benzenesulfonyl-1,4-benzoquinonediimine*, yellow, m. 132°, which gives color reactions similar to the above. Reduction of 5-nitro-2-*p*-toluenesulfonamidoanisole with $Na_2S_2O_4$ gave *5-amino-2-p-toluenesulfonamidoanisole*, m. 172.5°, which with Br_2-AcOH, as above, gave yellow *N¹-bromo-N¹-p-toluenesulfonyl-2-methoxy-1,4-benzoquinonediimine*, m. 83.5°, decomp. 135°, giving light blue color with PhOH in ammoniacal soln. and blue with 1-$C_{10}H_7OH$. 5-Amino-2-acetamidotoluene (16.52 g.) added to 10.6 g. Na_2CO_3 in 200 ml. H_2O, heated to 70° with stirring, followed by 19 g. *p*-$MeC_6H_4SO_2Cl$ gave *2-acetamido-5-p-toluenesulfonamidotoluene*, pink, m. 166°. This does not give a quinonebromoimide reaction; hydrolysis with alkali gave the free amino analog, m. 127.5° (from EtOH). This treated with Br_2-AcOH as above gave yellow *N²-bromo-N²-p-toluenesulfonyl-2,5-toluquinonediimine*, m. 47°, decomp. 170°, giving blue color with PhOH or 1-$C_{10}H_7OH$ in ammoniacal soln. Treatment of the reaction mixt. of *N-bromo-N'-benzenesulfonyl-1,4-quinonediimine* with PhOH in aq. alc. NH_4OH with C_6H_6, sepn. of the org. layer and extn. of the aq. layer with BuOH gave on evapn. of BuOH a tarry residue; this extd. with dil. NH_4OH, and the filtered ext. acidified with AcOH gave deep violet product, decomp. 188°, identified as a S-contg. *indophenol*, ($C_{18}H_{14}O_2N_2S$). Thus in the indophenol reaction the first step is the reaction of the Br yielding an arylsulfonated indophenol.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Ch 3

11

BAL', V.V.; KOROCHKINA, L.S.

Food for sturgeon fry. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.4:93-94 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Astrakhanskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva, kafedra tekhnologii rybnykh produktov.

KOROCHKINA, L.S.

Storing medical oil obtained by the cold method from fresh codfish liver. Izv. vys. uchab. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.3: 46-48 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva imeni A.I. Mikoyana, Kafedra tekhnologii rybnykh produktov.

(Cod-liver oil--Storage)

KOROCHKINA, L. S.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Determination of optimal conditions for separating fat from the frozen livers of codfish by the cold method and a study of the quality of the fat obtained." Kaliningrad, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher Education USSR, Kaliningrad Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 190)

KOROCHKINA, L.S.

Effect of the methods of oil extraction from cod liver on its quality. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.2:106-107 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Astrakhanskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva, kafedra tekhnologii rybnykh produktov.
(Fish oil)

L 41566-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5001614 S/0279/64/000/006/0125/0128 18
B

AUTHOR: Ivanova, V. S. (Moscow); Kosyakina, Ye.S. (Moscow); Korochkina, L. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the initial stages of fatigue failure with the help of an electron microscope

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 6, 1964, 125-128

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue failure, electron microscope examination, armco iron, silicon containing iron, stress cracking

ABSTRACT: Armco iron and siliceous iron were subjected to cycled stressing, and polished unetched samples were examined with an electron microscope. In armco iron annealed at 950C for 3 hours a plot of the stress vs. the log of cycles showed the damage line was shifted by about 8.5 kg/mm^2 in comparison to the failure line. Submicroscopic cracks were detected in samples stressed between the number of cycles resulting in initial sample damage and the number of cycles resulting in fatigue failure. This is in accord with earlier work on

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"the method for determining the damage line in metals during fatigue" (Ivanova, V. S.; Ob opredelenii linii povrezhdayemosti metallov pri ustalosti. Zavodsk. laboratoriya, 1960, 26, no. 10, 1136) No cracks were detected below the damage line. The size and number of the cracks increased with increased number of cycles. In samples tested under vacuum the crystal lattice was broken and the cracks merged. The silicon-containing iron behaved similarly, only the cracks were narrower, and when tested under vacuum, cross slip occurred in earlier stages of damage than in the armco iron. Thus the number of cycles at which submicroscopic cracks form due to the action of given stress amplitude can be determined from the fatigue curve for a given material. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 21Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

CHEKAN, L.I.; KOROCHKINA, O.I.; STORCHEVAYA, T.R.

Improving the keeping quality of soft drinks. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. piv., bezalk. i vin. prom. no.10:97-109 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

KOROCHKINA, N.M.

2

Med.

The condition of the liver in psychiatric patients subjected to electroshock therapy. S. A. Kirilov and N. M. Korochkina. *Zhur. Nevropatol. i Psikhiatrii im. Korsakova* 52, No. 3, 21-7(1952).—The comparative study of data obtained regarding certain biochem. indexes in the course of electroshock therapy of psychiatric patients showed that the liver parenchyma is involved in this type of therapy. Liver sugar and bilirubin increased and remained elevated throughout the day; the blood proteins rose (total and protein fractions). Clinically, patients showed no evidence of changes in the liver. This indicates that electroshock affects the liver via the nervous system, particularly as it relates to the increase in the content of sugar, bilirubin, and the blood-protein fractions.

B. S. Levine

Moscow Oblast Neuropsychiat. Clinic

CSIBI, Sandor; MARCZ, Gyorgy; RONA, Peter; KORODI, Albert; ISTVANFFY, Edvin, dr.

Experimental antenna for wide-band microwave radio connection; also, remarks by A.Korodi and E.Istvanffy. Muszaki kozl MTA 26 no.1/4: 25-33 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet (for Csibi, Marcz and Rona)
(Radio) (Microwaves)

KORODI, Albert, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

The 2d Conference on Microwave Communications. Magy tud 69 no.11:721-723 N '62.

1. Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet tudomanyos fomunkatarsa.

KORODI, I.

Data on the designing of the new cotton-yarn standard. p. 426.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, no. 11/12, Dec. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959
Uncla.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its Deriva-*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84311

AUTHOR : Korodi, J.
INST. :
TITLE : Problems of the Cellulose-Paper Industry in Hungary

ORIG. PUB. : Foldr. Kozl., 1959, 7, No 1, 46-61

ABSTRACT : Presented are detailed information pertaining to the development of the cellulose-paper production in the HDR for 1925-1940 and for 1946-1957 periods, geographical location of the plants, raw materials used and to raw materials imported. Presented also are technological data and economics covering the perspectives of further development of this industry.

*tives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

KORODI GAL, I.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: STUDII SI CERCETARI DE BIOLOGIE Vol. 8, no. 3/4, July/Dec. 1957

KORODI GAL, I. Ornithological studies in some types of leafy forest of Transylvania. p. 319

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 8, no. 3/4
April 1959, Unclass.

KORODI GAL, I.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: STUDII SI CERCETARI DE BIOLOGIE Vol. 8, no. 3/4 July/Dec. 1957

GYURKO, A.; KORODI GAL, I.: GYORFI, A. Ecology of magpies (Pica/pica L.) in the environs of Cluj. p. 331

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 8, no. 3/4
April 1959, Unclass.

KORODI GAL, I.; GYORFI, A.

Contributions to the knowledge of the foodstuff of the domestic redstart chicks (Phoenicurus phoenicurus L) p. 59.

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Filiala Cluj. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE BIOLOGIE. Cluj, Rumania. Vol. 9, no. 1, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

KORODI GAL, I.

Contribution to the knowledge of orchard bird populations. p. 69.

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Filiala Cluj. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE BIOLOGIE. Cluj, Rumania. Vol. 9, no. 1, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

KEROSI, Gal, Janos

Data on the territorial distribution, biology and protection of the Dalmatian pelican (Pelecanus crispus) in Rumania. Aquila 69/70:71-82 '62-'63 [publ. '64].

1. Faunistic Faculty of the Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj, Rumania.

KORODI, Jozsef, a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa

Activity of the organs of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
Magy tud 70 no.4:275-277 Ap '63.

1. Orszagos Tervhivatal osztalyvezetoje.

KORODI PAL, Ioan

Duration of the daily activity of some birds in the course of a year.

1. Universitatea "Babes-Bolyai" Cluj, Catedra de zoologie.

KORODI, Laszlo, a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok kandidatusa, egyetemi adjunktus

Academic Days of Horticulture in Gyor-Sopron County. Magy tud 70 no.9:651-652 S '63.

1. Kerteszeti es Szoleszeti Foiskola.

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; KOROFEYEVA, Ye.V.; PETRASH, I.P.

Effect of the γ rays on the rate of zipening and on the commercial quality of tomatoes. Kon.i ov.prom. 17 no.11:20-23 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomatoes) (Gamma rays)

LITVINOVSKIY, G.A.; KOROGID, P.Ye.

New developments in the design of intermediate stations.
Transp. stroi. 13 no.5:50-52 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Kiyevgiprotransa (for Litvinovskiy).
2. Glavnyy spetsialist po novym razrabotkam Kiyevgiprotransa (for Korogid).
(Railroads--Stations)

VERTSMAN, G.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANTELEYEV, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOMOLYAKO, I.M.; TAL', K.K.; GUSEVA, K.G.; LUGOVOY, P.A.; MASSAN, A.M.; GALKIN, N.V.; SAPYGINA, G.M.; CHESNOKOV, D.S.; DROZDKOV, V.I.; IZYUMOV, P.S.; ZAK, B.O.; KOROGID, P.Ye.; MAKSIMOVICH, L.N.; ZBOROVSKAYA, M.I.; PAVLOVSKAYA, S.A.; BORISOV, A.V.; SELIVANETS, N.Ye.; ITKES, V.M.; YATSKEVICH, Ya.D.; KOZYRSKIY, N.P.; NIKITIN, V.D.; NEKLEPAYEVA, Z.A., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Design and planning of railroad stations and junctions] Proektirovanie zheleznodorozhnykh stantsii i uzlov; spravochnoe i metodicheskoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 443 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Guseva). 2. Gosudarstvennyy institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh izyskaniy i proyektirovaniya zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Zak). 3. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy institut (for Kozyrskiy). 4. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Im. I.V. Stalina (for Nikitin).

(Railroad engineering)

LITVINOVSKIY, G.A.; KOROGID, P.Ye.

Sequence of construction operations during the rebuilding of stations. Transp. stroi. 14 no.2:6-8 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Kiyevgiprotransa (for Litvinovskiy).
2. Glavnyy spetsialist po novym razrabotkam Kiyevgiprotransa (for Korogid).

USSR / Microbiology - Microorganisms Photogenic to Humans and Animals. F-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38525.

Author : Korogkova, G. P.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Fungicidal Properties of the Protein Envelope in Hen's Egg.

Orig Pub: Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 42, No 1, 69-71.

Abstract: It is shown that protein from different layers of the protein envelope of hens' eggs exerts no effect on growth of Torula utilis. Addition of protein to a physiological solution containing Actinomyces griseus spores retards spore development after 24 hours. High sensitivity to protein was manifested by Actinomyces albus spores, the growth of which

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KOROGLEYEV, L.

Promote oxygen blasting in the nonferrous metallurgy in Armenia. Prom. Arm. 6 no.6:47-49 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya Alaverdskogo medno-khimicheskogo kombinata.
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

VARAKSIN, Vadim Nikolayevich; SHILKIN, Petr Ivanovich; ZYRYANOV, Timofey Pavlovich; KOROGOD, Grigoriy Alekseyevich; MIL'CHENKO, Dmitriy Vladimirovich; POLYAKH, V.A., otv. red.; VUROS, R.F., red.; UTEPOV, Zh.K., tekhn. red.

[Rod bolting in the Rudnyy Altai]Shtangovaia krep' na Rudnom Altae. Alma-Ata, TSentr. in-t nauchn.-tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 19 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ZYRYANOV, T.P.; KOLOGOD, G...; [illegible]

Selecting the structure and parameters of drilling at the Maslyanskiy Mine. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.1:[illegible] (MIRA 14:2)
(Altai Territory—Mine [illegible])

YURKOV, V.N., inzh.; ZYRYANOV, T.P., inzh.; KOROGOD, G.A., tekhnik; BELYASHOV, V.N., inzh.

Working capacity of rod-type timber joints. Shakht. stroi. no.8:21-25 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Altayskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Yurkov). 2. Maslyanskiy rudnik Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Zyryanov, Korogod). 3. Glubochanskoye shakhtostroyupravleniye (for Belyashov).

(Mine timbering)

ZHIVANOV, T.P.; KOROGOD, G.A.; MIL'CHENKO, D.V.; YU.KOV, V.N.

Selecting the structure and parameters of bolting at the Maslyanskiy Mine. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.1:12-13 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Altai Territory—Mine roof bolting)

GREBENYUK, V.A.; PUSTALOV, A.I.; KOROGOD, G.I.; TAYMAYEV, Zh.T.

Purifying dust-laden air by an aqueous-viscous chip filter. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 15:59-63 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KOROGOD, L.V.; SAFIN, R.N.

Testing of an equalizing vessel for controlling the level in a boiler drum. Energetik. 13 no.2:9-12 F '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

BABETS, K.K., inzh.; VARAKUTA, V.B., inzh.; KOROGOD, V.M., inzh.

Review of "Labor savety in mines of the Krivoy Rog Basin" by V.G.Il'enko and others. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.10:36-37 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mining engineering--Safety measures)
(Il'enko, V.G.)

SOV/119-58-1o-8/19

AUTHORS: Barkov, N. N., Engineer, Korogoda, L. V., Engineer

TITLE: Level Gauge for Fuel Bunkers (Signalizator urovnya dlya bunkerov topliva)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 1o, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Ural' branch of the ORGRES devised the gauge equipment ESU -57. The indicator is an electronic apparatus operating with the germanium layer triode PZV . The triode PZA may also be used.
The relay effect in the scheme of the signalizer occurs the moment the free end of the crystal triode is connected with the collector by way of the substance to be measured. Then in the collector - emittor circuit a current occurs the amount of which determines the operation range of the current vs. voltage characteristics as well as the internal resistance of the triode. An electromagnetic relay of the type RSM-2 operates a signal or it can be connected with an automatic filling device.
The gauge equipment was tested in the coal bunkers of a

Card 1/2

GRES and worked satisfactorily. At the power station mentioned the gauge equipment is combined with an automatic refiller. The gauge equipment may be used in all places where the material to be controlled has a low specific resistance. There are 2 figures.

KORSOCDIN, V.

KORSOCDIN, V.

Where animals hibernate. IUn.nat.no.1:8-9 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Hibernation)

KOROGODIN, V. I., Cand of Bio Sci -- (diss) " Dynamic laws of radiation diseases of single cell organisms.(Study of Saccharomyces vini)." Moscow, 1957, 17 pp, (Biology-Soils Faculty, Moscow State University im Lomonosov) 100 copies (KL, 29-57, 90)

BENEVOLENSKIY, V.N.; KOROGODIN, V.I.; POLIKARPOV, G.G.

Biophysical fundamentals of the action of ionizing radiations.
Itogi nauki.Biol.nauki no.1:9-49 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOROGODIN, V.I.

Certain features in macrocolony growth after the irradiation of yeast cells with the gamma rays of radioactive cobalt [with summary in English]. Biofizika 2 no.2:178-186 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Kafedra biofiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(YEAST) (COBALT--ISOTOPES)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOROGODIN, V.I.; POLIKARPOV, P.G.

Interuniversity conference on radiobiology. Med.rad. 2 no.3:91-95 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(RADIOBIOLOGY)

KOROGODIN, V.I.; POLIKARPOV, G.G.

First Intercollegial Conference on Radiobiology. Biofizika 2 no.4: 540-544 '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(RADIOBIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

V.I.

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5427.

Author : Korogodin, V. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Some Inhibitory Mechanisms of the First Budding of Yeast Cells Under the Influence of Radioactive Cobalt Gamma Rays.

Orig Pub: Biofizika, 1957, 2, No 5, 576-580.

Abstract: Gamma rays give rise to a reversible delay in initial budding in Saccharomyces vini; the duration of the delay increases with an increased dosage within determined limits; a saturation effect is observed in dosages over 50 Kr. Radiation also results in slowing of

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USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824810007-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5427.

Abstract: growth and of budding. Dosages above 100 kr lead to immediate cell inactivation, and irreversible loss of budding capacity. -- I. A. Zakharov.

Card 2/2

8

Korogodin, V.I

USSR/General Biology. Physical and Chemical Biology B

Biol., No 13, 1958, 57049

BIRUKOV, I.N.; KOROGODIN, V.I.; POLIKARPOV, G.G.

New developments in the use of luminescent microscopy for the study of the biological activity of ionizing radiations. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 3 no.2:128-130 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Kafedra biofiziki i kafedra nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Radiation) (Microscopy)

KOROGODIN, V.I.

Forms of yeast cell inactivation by ionizing radiation [with summary in English]. Biofizika 3 no.2:206-214 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(YEAST) (GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOROGODIN, V.I.; POLIKARPOV, G.G.

Biological effect of ionizing radiations, processes of aging, and longevity. Med.rad. 3 no.4:79-85 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(RADIATIONS, effects,
on aging, review (Rus))
(AGING,
eff. of radiations, review (Rus))

KOROGODIN, V.I.

Some features of postirradiation changes in resting yeast cells [with summary in English]. Biofizika 3 no.6:703-710 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(GAMMA RAYS, eff.
on yeasts, post-irradiation changes in resting cells (Rus))
(YEASTS, eff. of radiations,
gamma rays, post-irradiation changes in resting cells (Rus))

AUTHOR: Korogodin, V. [I.], Candidate of Biological Sciences 4-58-5-8/41

TITLE: With the Weapon of Science Against Atomic Warfare (S oruzhiyem nauki protiv atomnoy voyny) The Penetrating Radiation (Pronikayushcheye izlucheniye)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1958, 33 Nr 5, pp 4-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the center of the huge Il'menskiy National Forest, along the Eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains and near the Lake Bol'shoye Miassovo, is a large field, on which has been planted wheat, barley, peas, vetches and millet, not in rows but in triangular sections with the tops of each section meeting the field's center. Along the border of the field the plants are remarkably well in their outer appearance, but as they approach closer to the center, they become undersized, weak, underdeveloped plants with misshapen leaves and curved stems. There is nothing growing in the very center. This is an experimental gamma field, in the center of which, where the tops of each triangular section meet, a preparation of radioactive cobalt emitting nuclear rays has been placed. Because of these rays, the plants have their unusual appearance. Here, under the direction of Professor N. Timofeyev-Resovskiy, biophysicists of the Ural Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences are con-

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ducting studies on the biological effect of nuclear rays. Beginning with the discoveries of Wilhelm Roentgen and the French physicist Antoine Henri Becquerel, the author explains the basic properties of nuclear rays, their strong biological effect and the chemical transformations taking place in cell substances under the influence of nuclear rays. He deals with the ability of ionizing radiation to cause hereditary changes and with the stimulating effect produced by small doses of radioactive isotopes or slight irradiation with X- or gamma rays. In the USSR, Dotsent V. Guseva of the Gor'kovskiy universitet (Gor'kiy University) is conducting studies on an experimental gamma-field, and Professor L. Breslavits of the Institut biofiziki (Institute of Biophysics) of the AS USSR is studying the stimulating effect of X-rays. At the biophysical laboratory of the Ural Branch of the AS USSR external irradiation, "radioactive manure", and the dipping of seeds into solutions of radioactive uranium splinters are being studied with various kinds of plants. If irradiation is properly performed, the crops of the seeds increase by 15-20 % and the yield of green mass substance is 1½ to to 2-fold higher as compared with non-

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AUTHOR: Korogodin, V. / Candidate of Biological Sciences

TITLE: How is a Cell Treated (Kak lechat kletku)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1959, Nr 1, pp 21 - 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: While the indirect effect of radiation on living organisms and its influence on heredity have been established, little is so far known about the effect and the operating mechanism of ionizing radiation. The article furnishes information on the latest discoveries in radiobiology, i.e. on the ailing cells and their treatment. The author explains how artificial irradiation of cells is carried out by means of thin gruel of single-cell organisms, and how a "curve of affection" indicates the dependence between the number and size of the colonies which have developed from the cells treated with radioactive rays, and the dose of radiation. He mentions the scientists' assumption that every cell possesses sections so important to their activity that the ionization of one or several of its molecules may destroy the entire cell, while the destruction of many other molecules will not have any effect on the cell. The vital

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section is like a target which will cause the cell to die if hit by one or several radioactive "bullets". Accordingly, it ought to be possible to establish the size and number of the assumed cell targets by the form of the "curve of affection". By "applying" this measure to the various "organs" of the cell, one may attempt to find the one which, if hit, will be fatal. In practice, however, this proved to be more complicated. The most surprising was that the size of the cell's target did not always remain the same, even for one and the same microorganism. When the cell gruel was strongly diluted and well saturated with oxygen, the target size proved to be the same. When dry cells in a non-oxygen medium were treated with radioactive rays, they decreased by scores of times. The author refers to the chemistry of water solutions where it proved unnecessary to hit directly with high energy the molecules of a substance dissolved in water. It sufficed if an excitation or ionization of the nearest water molecule took place. The water molecule falls to pieces. The particles - ions - unite with other similar molecule particles, or with molecules of oxygen dissolved in water, and become active radicals

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